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DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER

# TERRORISM REVIEW

JULY 1997

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*This review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to*

*Information available as of 17 July 1997 was used in this report.*

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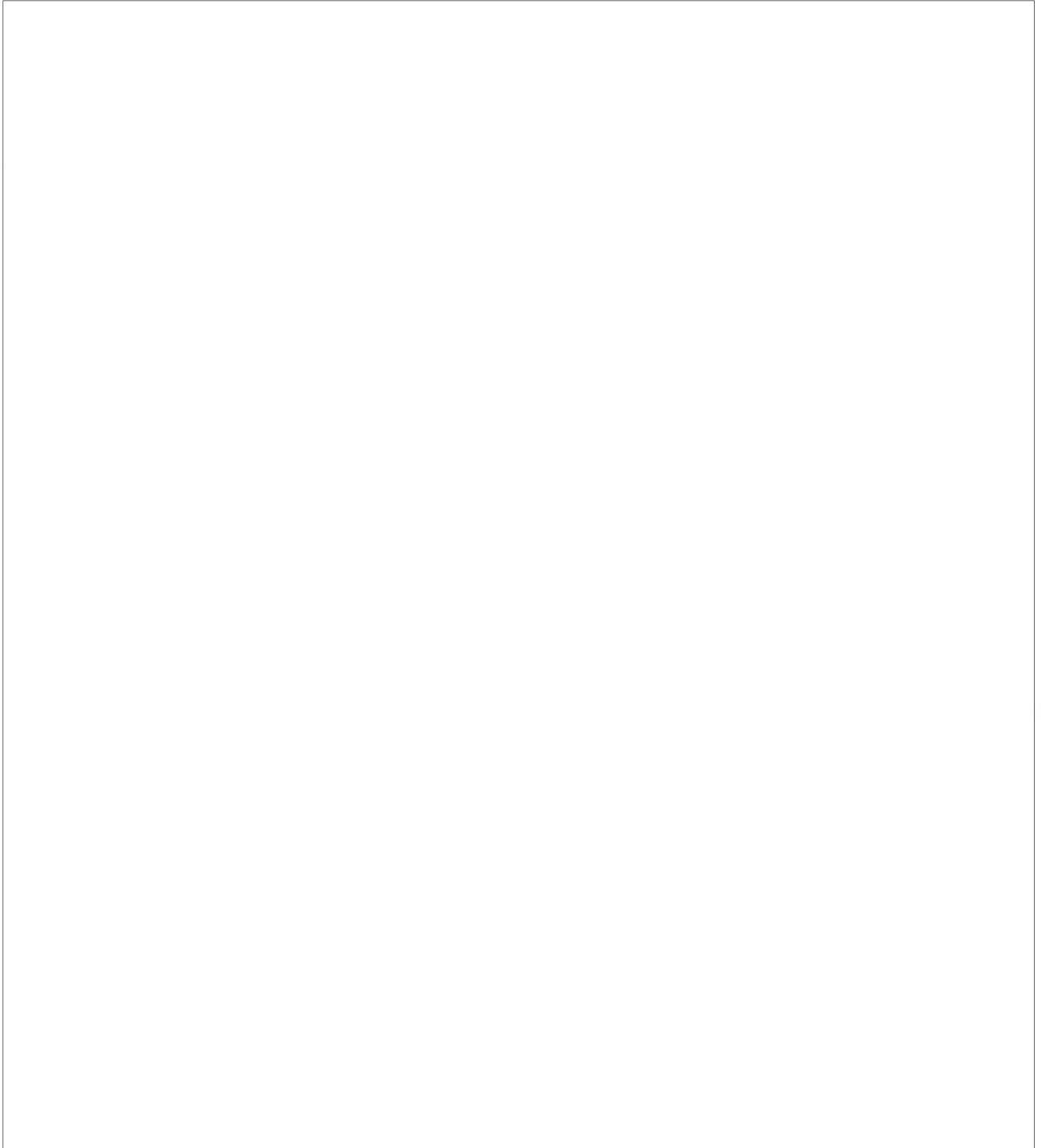


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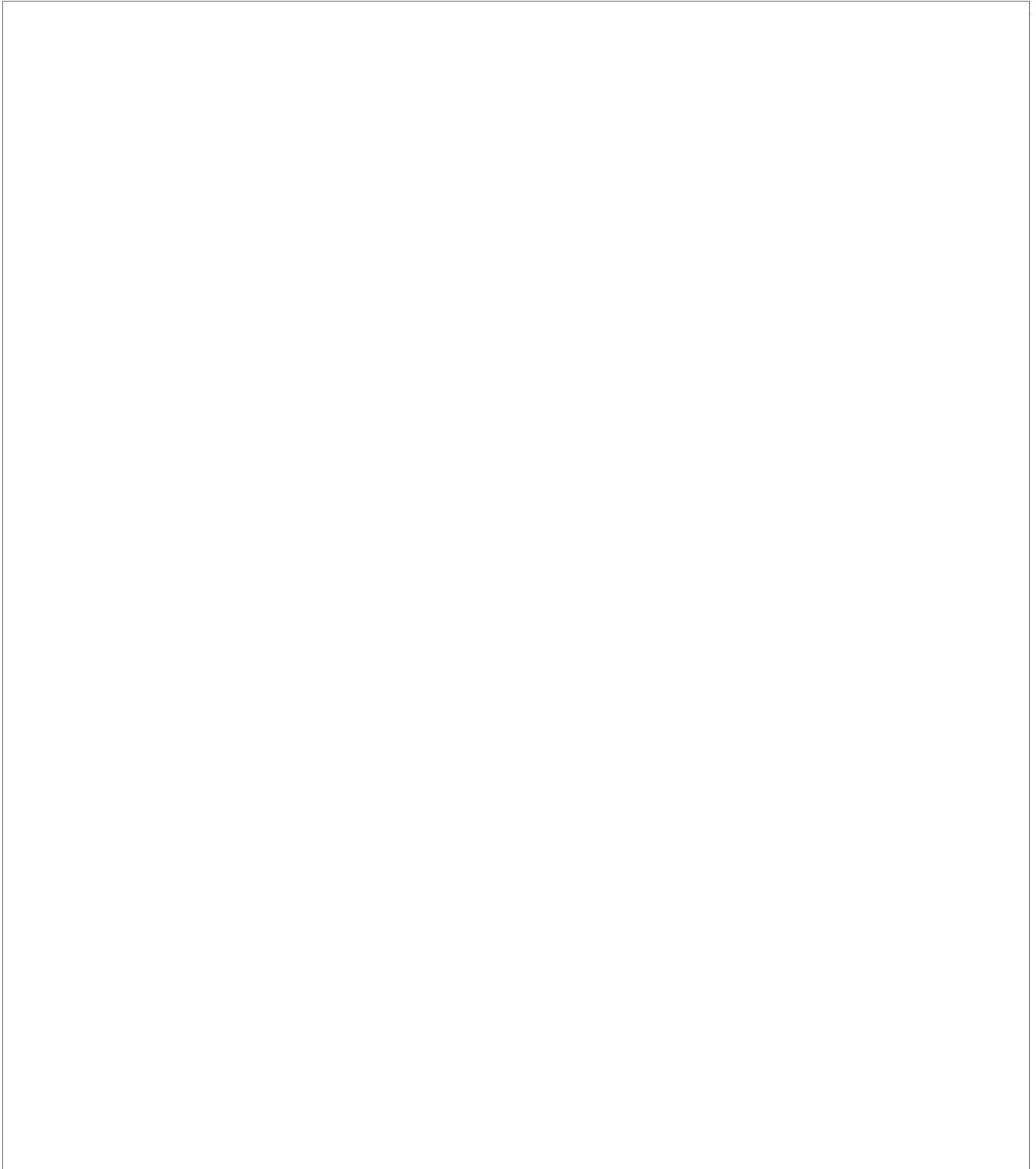
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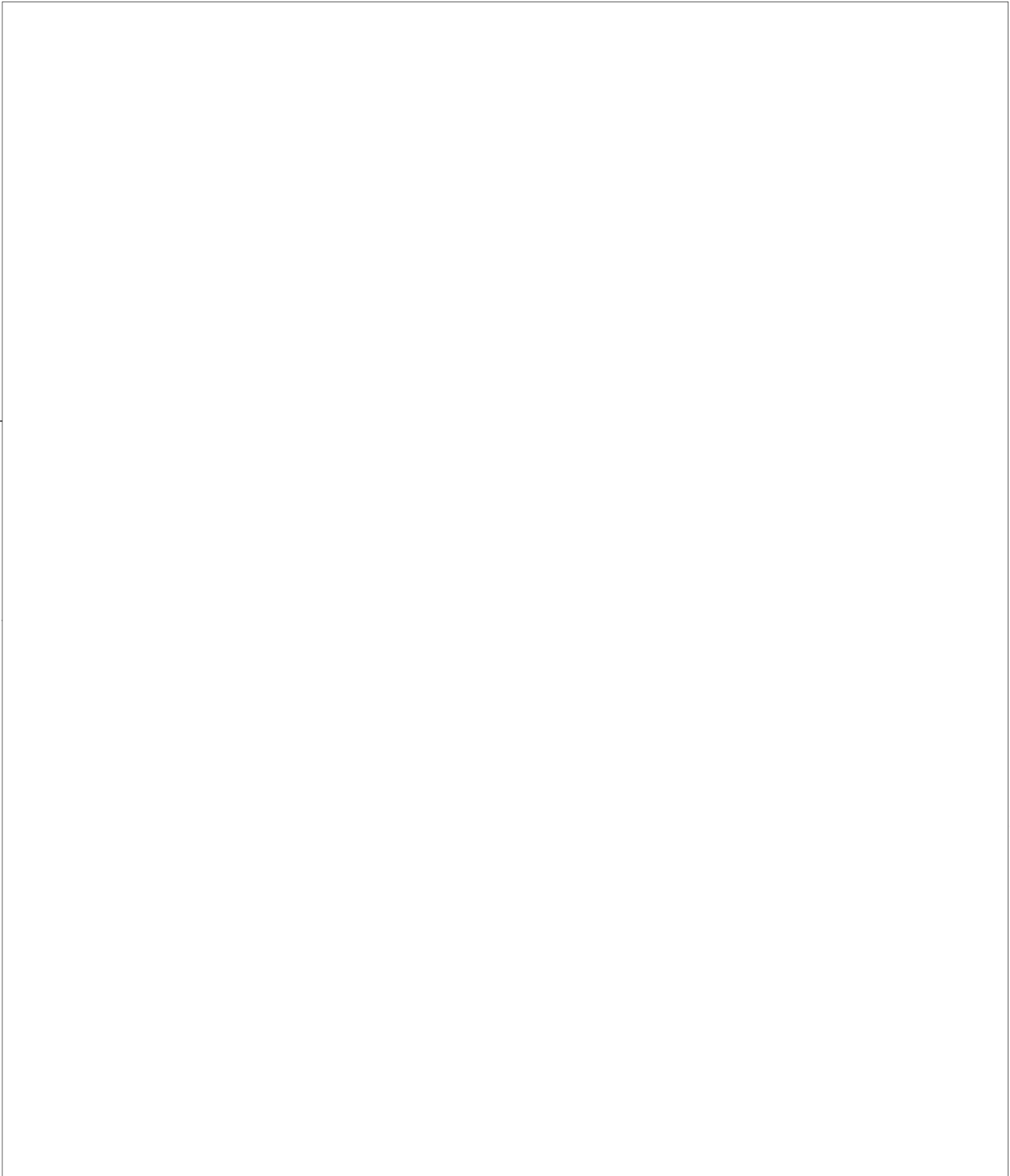
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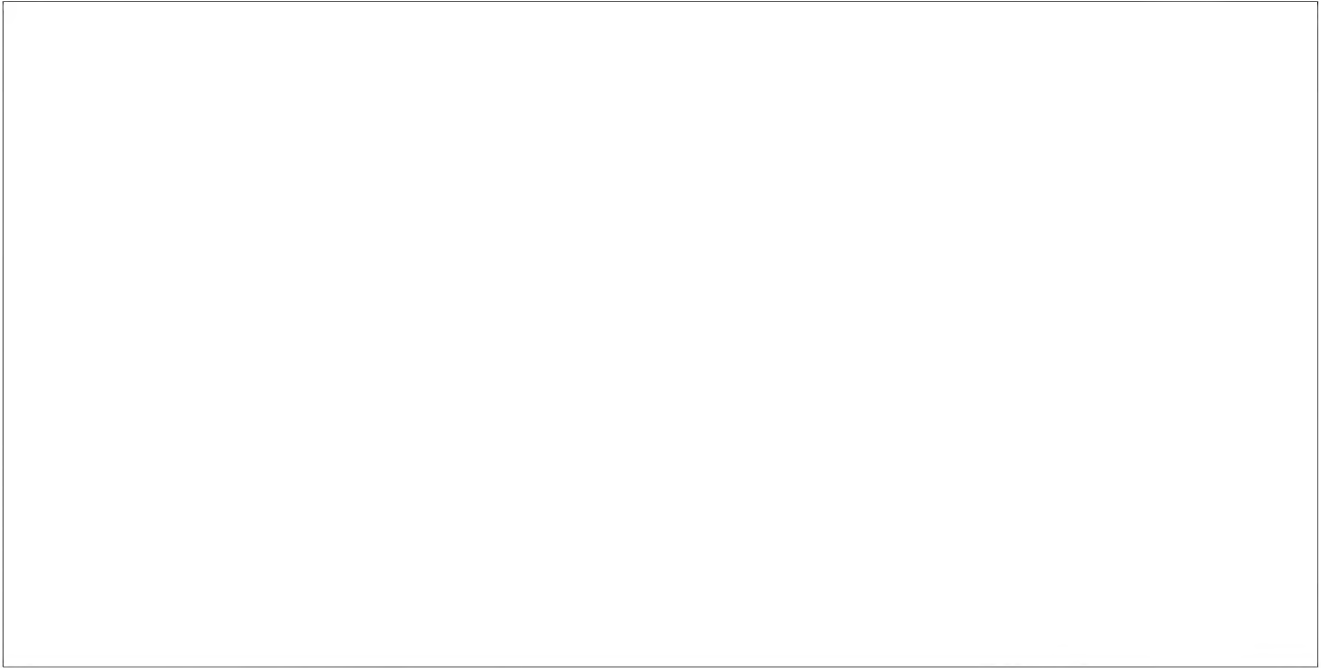


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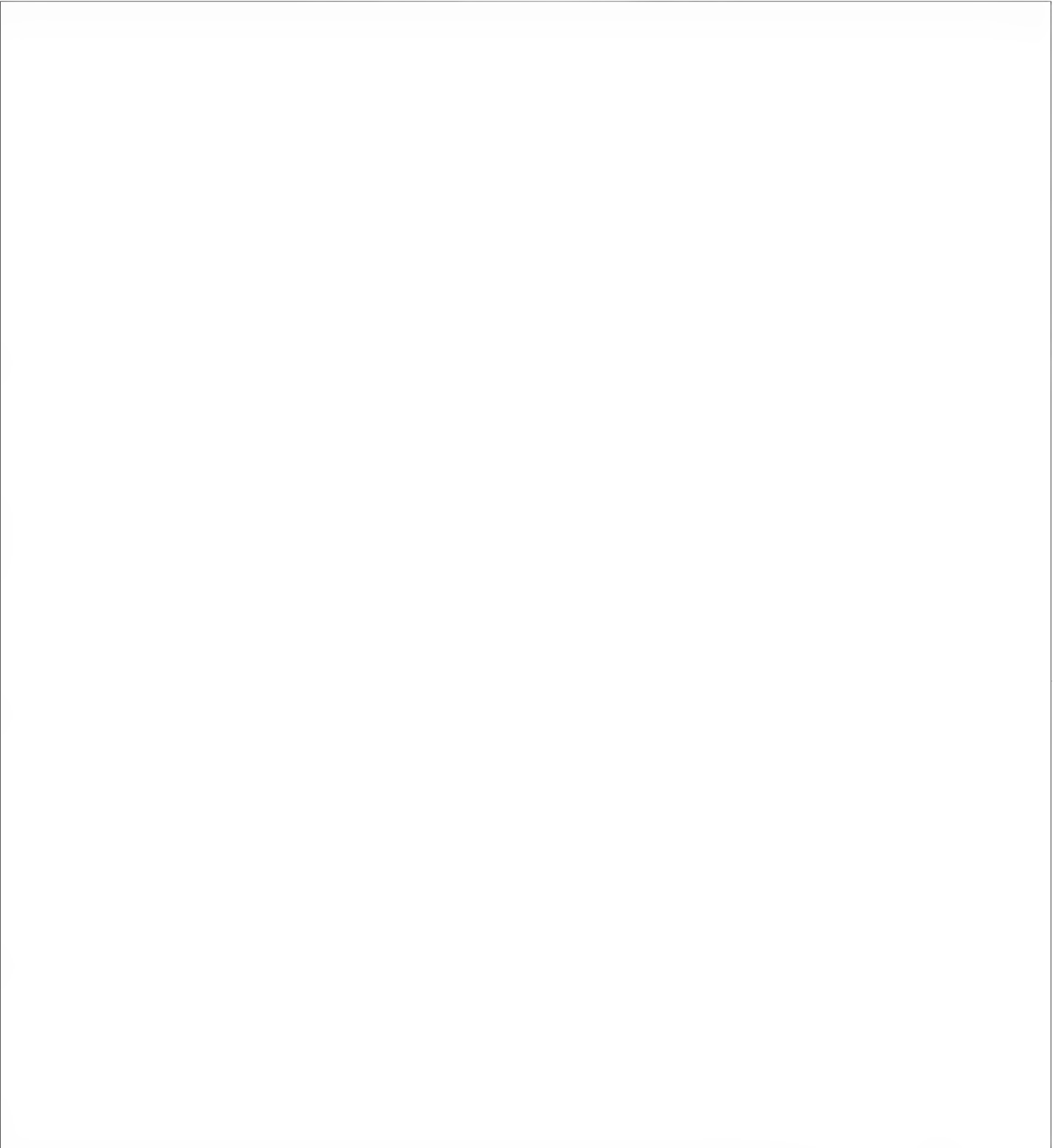
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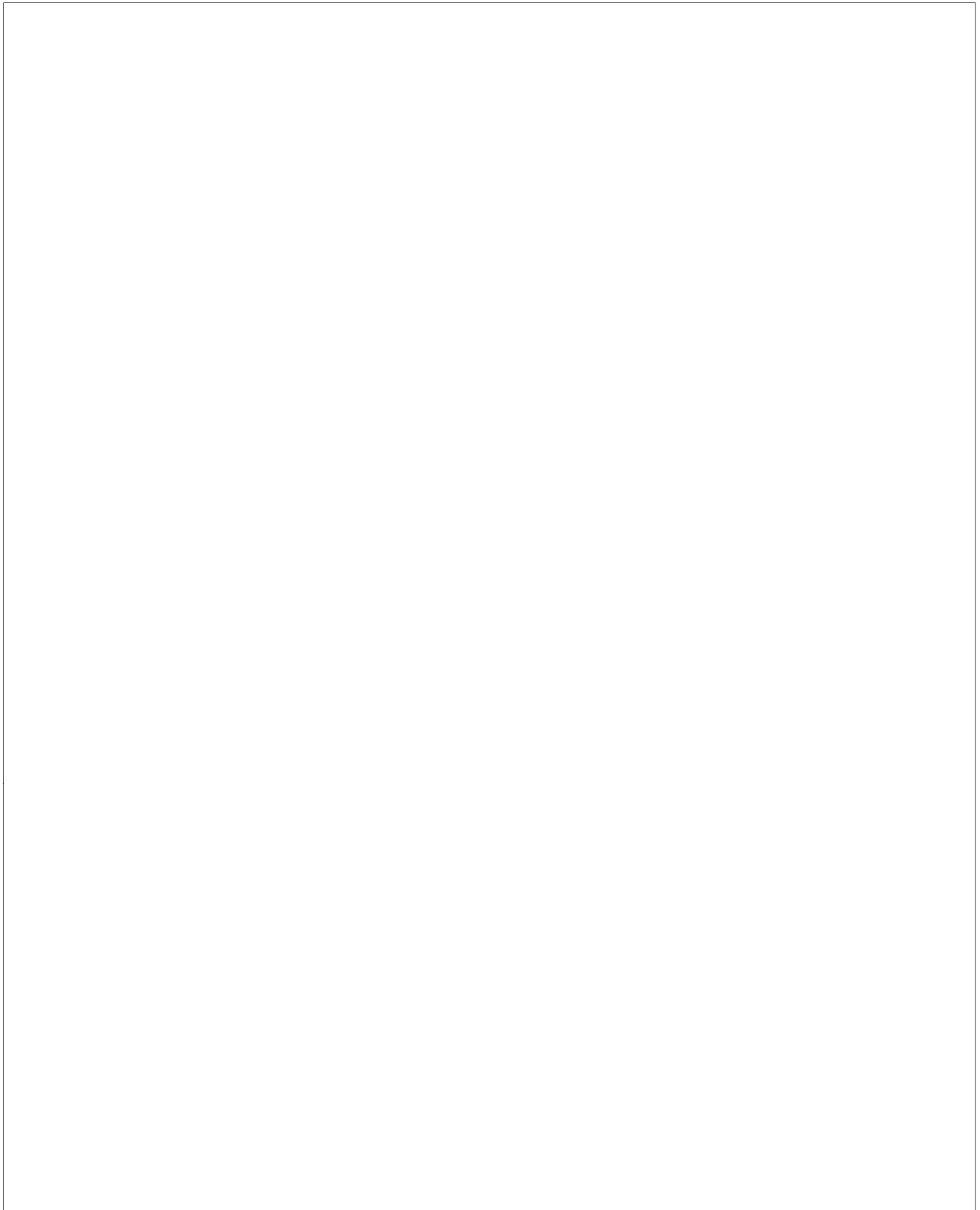


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## The Terrorism Diary for August and September

*Below is a compendium of August and September dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.*

<b>2 August 1990</b>	<b><i>Iraq/Kuwait.</i></b> Iraq invades Kuwait.
<b>6 August 1825</b>	<b><i>Bolivia.</i></b> Independence Day.
<b>6 August 1966</b>	<b><i>United Arab Emirates.</i></b> Accession Day of Shaykh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nayhan, Emir of Abu Dhabi.
<b>11 August 1952</b>	<b><i>Jordan.</i></b> Accession Day for King Hussein.
<b>12 August 1689</b>	<b><i>Northern Ireland.</i></b> Protestant commemorative marches mark day apprentice boys locked gates of Derry against James II's forces.
<b>13 August 1984</b>	<b><i>Morocco/Libya.</i></b> Union established.
<b>14 August 1947</b>	<b><i>Pakistan.</i></b> Independence Day.
<b>15 August 1947</b>	<b><i>India.</i></b> Independence Day.
<b>15 August 1964</b>	<b><i>Colombia.</i></b> Pro-Castro guerrilla movement the National Liberation Army (ELN) begins armed struggle.
<b>15 August 1971</b>	<b><i>Bahrain.</i></b> Independence Day.
<b>20 August 1953</b>	<b><i>Morocco.</i></b> King's and People's Revolution.
<b>31 August 1978</b>	<b><i>Libya/Shia World.</i></b> Lebanese Shia cleric Imam Musa Sadr disappears in Libya.
<b>1 September 1939</b>	<b><i>West Germany, Europe.</i></b> Antiwar Day (anniversary of Nazi invasion of Poland).
<b>1 September 1969</b>	<b><i>Libya.</i></b> Coup overthrows monarchy.
<b>September 1970</b>	<b><i>Palestinians.</i></b> During this month, the Jordanian Army drove the Palestinian guerrillas out of the country because they would not stop attacking Israel from Jordanian soil; in response, the largest group, Fatah, established the Black September Organization, best known for its attack on Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics.
<b>3 September 1971</b>	<b><i>Qatar.</i></b> Independence Day.
<b>3 September 1982</b>	<b><i>Peru.</i></b> Death of Sendero Luminoso (SL) leader Edith Lagos.

<i>4 September 1980</i>	<i>Iran, Iraq.</i> Date Iraq charges Iran started war.
<i>8 September 1982</i>	<i>India.</i> Death of Shaykh Mohammad Abdullah, "the Lion of Kashmir."
<i>10 September 1922</i>	<i>Turkey.</i> Founding of Turkish Communist Party.
<i>14 September 1982</i>	<i>Lebanon.</i> Assassination of Phalangist leader and Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel.
<i>15 September 1982</i>	<i>Lebanon.</i> Israeli invasion of Muslim West Beirut.
<i>17 September 1978</i>	<i>United States, Israel, Egypt.</i> Signing of Camp David accords.
<i>17 September 1982</i>	<i>Lebanon.</i> Massacre in Shatila and Sabra refugee camps (17 September Organization takes its name from this event).
<i>21 September 1989</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia.</i> Execution of 16 Kuwaiti shias for hajj bombings that sparked anti-Saudi retaliatory attacks.
<i>23 September 1932</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia.</i> Unification of the kingdom.
<i>23 September 1964</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia.</i> National Day.
<i>25 September 1984</i>	<i>Egypt, Jordan.</i> Resumption of diplomatic relations.
<i>27 September</i>	<i>Spain.</i> Basque National Party Day.
<i>28 September 1970</i>	<i>Egypt.</i> Death of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.



## Chronology of International Terrorism

*The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.*

**Eurasia**

**8 May**

***Albania: An explosive device detonated outside a perimeter wall of the Tirana office of the US-based Soros Foundation, causing minor damage but no injuries.***

No one claimed responsibility.

**19 May**

***Ukraine: Unknown assailants hurled Molotov cocktails at a Russian cultural center in Lvov, causing minor damage. Ukrainian nationalists are suspected***

**Europe**

**25 May**

***Ireland: Police defused an explosive device that was found in a street in Dundalk. The Loyalist Volunteer Force claimed responsibility for warning calls to local media outlets.***

**29 May**

***France: A bomb detonated outside a McDonald's restaurant in Saint-Jean-de-Luz, causing major damage but no injuries. The Basque separatist group Iparretarrak claimed responsibility.***

**Latin America**

**16 May**

***Venezuela: Four armed men kidnapped a Venezuelan politician in Urena municipality. The victim was forced into a vehicle and taken to Colombian territory where he attempted to escape but was shot and killed by his captors. National Liberation Army (ELN) and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas both operate in the area where the politician was abducted.***

**Middle East**

**4 May**

***Israel: Unidentified assailants threw a Molotov cocktail into the yard of the Turkish Consulate in Jerusalem, damaging the consul's automobile but causing no injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted] suspect Armenians enraged by recent Turkish statements disclaiming responsibility for the massacre of Armenians on 24 April 1915. [redacted]***



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**Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—June 1997** 

*This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.*

**Asia****India**

On 8 June in Guwahati, Assam, a remote-controlled device exploded seconds after the Chief Minister of Assam's motorcade passed by. No one claimed responsibility, but the *United Liberation Front of Assam* and the *Bodo Security Force* have conducted similar attacks in the region.

Suspected Kashmiri militants bombed a freight train on 10 June in Jammu, injuring two persons, destroying one freight car and derailing nine others, and damaging 12 feet of track. No one claimed responsibility for the bombing.

**Sri Lanka**

On 16 June in Vavuniya, a bomb attached to a bicycle exploded in a crowded market place, killing at least two persons and injuring some 25 others. No one claimed responsibility. The *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam* (LTTE) is suspected.

**Japan**

The *Chukaku-Ha* claimed responsibility for two explosions at the home of a transport ministry official in Kawasaki on 17 June, which caused damage but no injuries.

**Eurasia****Albania**

An unknown assailant threw a hand grenade at Albanian President Sali Berisha during his speech at a campaign rally on 4 June in the village of Shkallnuer. The device failed to detonate and bodyguards subdued the attacker. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Europe****Spain**

Three gunmen shot and wounded an insurance company worker on 10 June in Bilbao. The attackers fled the scene and blew up their getaway vehicle on a busy street, causing damage but no injuries. The *Basque Fatherland and Liberty* (ETA) organization claimed responsibility for the attack, adding that the victim was not the intended target and had been shot by mistake.

Authorities disarmed an explosive device found next to six Molotov cocktails left on the ground floor of a Durango office building on 14 June. The ETA claimed responsibility.

**Turkey**

On 3 June militants opened fire on villagers cleaning out a water pipe in the village of Dikbogaz in Siirt, killing four of them and a village guard and wounding three others. The *Kurdistan Workers' Party* (PKK) is suspected.

A train traveling from Elazig to Tatuan ran over a mine near the Palug district on 15 June. The train derailed and militants opened fire on it, killing two security force members and injuring six others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. [ ]

[ ]

**United Kingdom**

*Irish Republican Army (IRA)* gunmen shot and killed two policemen in Lurgan, Northern Ireland, on 16 June. [ ]

On 18 June suspected *Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)* militants set fire to a prison guard's home in Belfast, injuring four persons and causing extensive damage. A short time later assailants attacked another prison worker's home in Clonduff, injuring the worker and his wife and causing major damage. The previous day prison authorities had canceled visitation rights of some *UVF* prisoners for refusing to cooperate during a search of their cells. [ ]

On 21 June in Belfast, an explosive device detonated underneath a car driven by an Irish Republican Socialist party member, injuring him, a passenger, and a pedestrian. Loyalist extremists seeking revenge for the previous week's killing of two policemen by *IRA* gunmen are suspected. [ ]

**Latin America**

**Colombia**

*Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)* guerrillas kidnapped the mayor of Buritica, an alderman, and another citizen at a roadblock in Caicedo municipality on 2 June. The guerrillas released the alderman and the citizen on 4 June and the mayor on 6 June, with the message that they will prevent the coming elections and will consider anyone who acts against their views as legitimate military targets. [ ]

On 12 June in Bello, *FARC* guerrillas killed a man who had recently arrived from the violence-torn area of Uraba. The rebels left a hand-painted sign on their victim that read: "We get here too, Fifth Front of the *FARC*." [ ]

*National Liberation Army (ELN)* guerrillas kidnapped the mayor of Yali at his ranch on 14 June. As of mid-July, the rebels were still holding the mayor. [ ]

On 22 June in Vegachi municipality, *ELN* guerrillas kidnapped three government officials and two mayoral candidates. The guerrillas have announced they will stage an armed opposition to the municipal elections scheduled for 26 October, and they warned that they will not allow politicians to enter zones under their control. [ ]

**Middle East**

***Algeria***

A bomb exploded in a crowded Algiers market place on 2 June, killing 10 persons and injuring 40 others. *The Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* is suspected.

On 18 June an armed group in the Mitidja area slit the throats of 24 members of a family and set their homes on fire. The *GIA* is suspected.

A bomb exploded in an Algiers movie theater on 19 June, killing two persons and injuring 20 others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but the *GIA* may be responsible.

Two bombs exploded on a train in the Algiers suburb of El Harrach on 25 June, injuring 40 passengers. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.